

A NEW CALIFORNIA SPECIES OF *PODABRUS*  
(COLEOPTERA: CANTHARIDAE)

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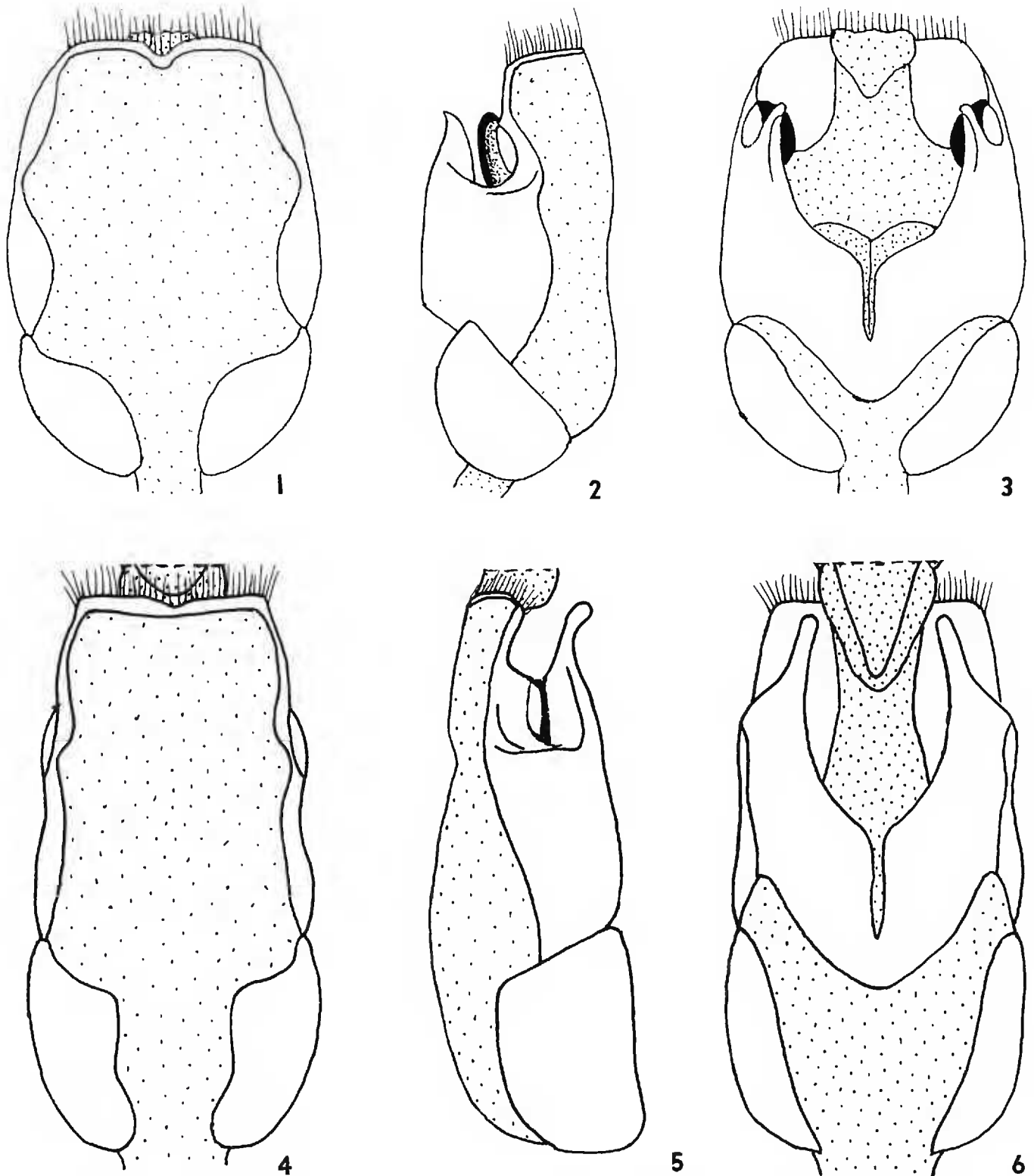
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The following new (to science) species is named for its principal collector: Daniel K. Young, Michigan State University, an avid student of the Pyrochroidae and of the pedilid genus *Pedilus*.

***Podabrus youngi*, new species**

Head pale flavous, becoming black behind on the dorsal surface, black area commencing at anterior margin of eyes and deeply arcuately receding medially to posterior margin of eyes, behind eyes extending along lateral median line of neck, not attaining base of neck; apical margin of last segment of maxillary palpi narrowly infusate; labial palpi piceous; antennae becoming infusate beyond middle of fourth segment. Pronotum and scutellum flavous. Elytra black. Head, prothorax beneath and legs flavous. Mesothorax and metathorax black. Abdomen piceous. Pubescence fine, short and sparse, aureous on pale portions, black on black portions.

*Male*.—Head shining, as wide as pronotum, moderately rapidly narrowed behind eyes, eyes moderately large and prominent. Clypeus impunctate save for fine close punctures along anterior margin. Head finely sparsely punctured between eyes, punctures separated by two to three times their diameters, a little more coarsely punctured behind, becoming rather coarsely rugose punctate on neck; an evident arcuate interocular ridge extending from eye to eye; apical segment of maxillary palpi elongate triangular, twice as long as wide, widest medially, inner side straight, apical side arcuate, outer side shallowly concave; antennae slender, extending to about apical third of elytra, third segment shorter and thicker than second, fourth segment half again as long as third, intermediate segments about four times as long as wide. Pronotum shining, slightly transverse, widest medially, lateral margins arcuate from obliquely angulate hind angles to rounded anterior angles, disc broadly explanate at anterior angles, broadly and rather deeply reflexed at posterior angles, anterior margin shallowly concave, posterior margin more deeply concave and deeply guttered, convexities moderately high and unevenly reniform in shape, median longitudinal impressed line feebly indicated and not eroded, discal punctures fine and sparse. Scutellum shining, finely sparsely punctured, subtriangular, sides straight, apex sharply rounded. Elytra shining, parallel sided, about three times as long as their width



Figs. 1-3. *Podabrus sierrae*. Fig. 1. aedeagus of male, dorsal view. Fig. 2. same, lateral view. Fig. 3. same, ventral view. Figs. 4-6. *Podabrus youngi*. Fig. 4. aedeagus of male, dorsal view. Fig. 5. same, lateral view. Fig. 6. same, ventral view.

at the humeri, finely rugose punctate basally, becoming more coarsely so apically. Thorax shining beneath, pubescence of mesothorax and metathorax cinereous, rather long and somewhat depressed. Abdomen dull, pubescence shorter and more dense than on mesothorax and metathorax. Legs slender and long, protibiae and metacoxae not sexually modified, all claws broadly cleft. Aedeagus as in Figs. 4-6. Length (head extended) 14 mm.

*Female*.—Similar to male. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes smaller and less prominent. Pronotum more transverse, sides more rounded. Length (head extended) 15 mm.

*Holotype male and allotype female*.—California, Mariposa County, Sierra National Forest, Summerdale Campground, 11–15 June 1973, D. K. & D. C. Young, in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences at Mr. Young's request. 208 paratypes with the same data. In a letter, Mr. Young noted that they were on the foliage of willows. Paratypes also from the following California localities: Tuolumne Co.: Strawberry (11 miles north), 24-VI-51, R. W. Morgan; Strawberry, 12-VII-52, M. Cazier, W. Gertsch & R. Schrammel; Dardanelle, 13-VII-52, M. Cazier & W. Gertsch; Crocker Station, 6 mi s. of Mather, 12-VI-61, C. D. McNeill; Mather, 9-VI-61, D. R. Miller; Long Barn, 16-VI-61, R. R. Snelling; Miguel Meadows, Swamp Lake, 24-VI-76, black light, R. P. Allen. Alpine Co.: 4 mi w. of Woodfords, 25-VI-61, A. S. Menke; Woodfords, 28-VI-62, W. E. Simonds; Hope Valley, 18-VII-48, R. C. Bynum; Markleeville, 2-VII-50, collected at light, W. C. Day. Eldorado Co.: Fallen Leaf Lake, 10-VII-35, 6500 feet, F. E. Blaisdell; Tallac, VII-99, Van Dyke; Tahoe, Tallac, 5-VII-15, E. P. Van Dyke. Madera Co.: Oakhurst, 5-VI-42, on *Ceanothus*, Arthur J. Waltz; Bass Lake, 14-VI-34. Mono Co.: 4 mi e. of Monitor Pass, 24-VI-62, C. D. McNeill. Mariposa Co.: Yosemite Valley, 23-VI-21, VanDyke coll.; Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Grove, 30-VI-37, 6500 feet, E. Herald. Nevada Co.: Cisco, VI. San Bernardino Co.: San Bernardino Mts., 2-VII-17, 7500 feet.

Some of the paratypes are in the collection of the author and the others are to be deposited in various collections, some of which include: Daniel K. Young; Michigan State University, East Lansing; California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento; California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; Oregon State University, Corvallis; Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

The following California localities are also represented but could not be satisfactorily placed as to county: Sugar Pine, 21-VII-33, 25-VII-33, E. Schiffel. There is more than one Sugar Pine in California. Myers, 28-VI-30, A. T. McClay. This may be a misspelling of Meyers, Eldorado County. Deerpark Inn, July. I was finally able to find a Deerpark, Placer County in a 1938 Shell Oil Company road map of California.

In Fall's (1928) review of *Podabrus* this species would key to *P. sierrae* Fall. In all of the specimens of *P. sierrae* examined, the black of the back of the head always extends to and includes the base of the neck. The scutellum is black. The male aedeagus is less elongate and the ventral lobes are less strongly produced (Figs. 1–3).

In *P. youngi* the coloration of the head is quite variable. The black area may be reduced to a rather narrow arcuate interocular fascia. It may be

expanded beneath to nearly attain the gular sutures. However, in the more than 200 specimens examined, the black never does attain the base of the neck. The scutellum is flavous.

#### Literature Cited

- Fall, H. C. 1928. A review of the North American species of *Podabrus*. Entomol. Amer. 8(new series)2: 65–103.